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time in the history of the country that the government exercised the right to control the coinage, and to deny to its citizens the free coinage of their bullion" (p. 106). Inasmuch as, under the Act of 1853, the free coinage of both gold and silver (dollars) remained to all citizens, it is not clear that the matter of a token silver coinage is ground for this statement. Again, one questions the wisdom of writing the weights of silver subsidiary coins under the Act of 1873 in grains, when the law specified grammes (p. 138).

Since the author emphasizes the Act of 1890, and studies its operation, it is a serious omission to say nothing of the phrase in the Act by which any Treasury notes when redeemed in silver are cancelled and disappear. Very soon we shall have no Treasury notes of 1890.

A book on sound money which is inclined to meet a demand of the free-silver party for more money by the admission that their theory is right may not, after all, be so very sound. The author seems to really believe in the *per capita* fallacy (p. 198) when he crushes the enemy by pointing out our large *per capita* circulation. As if a more expensive machinery of exchange were not rather a mark of medievalism!

While there are inaccuracies, such as have been pointed out, one must not overlook the good points. One of these appears in the writer's explanation that the Act of 1873 never demonetized the silver dollars (pp. 118-119). He is quite right in saying "It in no way affected them." The change occurred from another source: "In the revision of the Federal Statutes in 1874 a clause was inserted limiting the legal tender power of the silver coins of the United States to five dollars. This, of course, included the silver dollar, and it was this act, and not that of 1873, which affected the legal-tender power of that piece."

J. LAURENCE LAUGHLIN.

Professor George Barker Stevens's *The Messages of Paul, arranged in Historical Order, analyzed, and freely rendered in Paraphrase, with Introductions* (Scribners, pp. xiii, 268) is a volume in the same series with *The Messages of the later Prophets*, by Professors Sanders and Kent, reviewed in our last number (pp. 608, 609, *supra*), and has the same merits. The volume contains paraphrases of the following epistles, in the order named: 1 Thessalonians, 2 Thessalonians, Galatians, 1 and 2 Corinthians, Romans, Colossians, Philemon, Ephesians, Philippians, the other Pauline epistles being apparently left to be grouped with Hebrews and those of James, John and Jude. Dr. Stevens, professor of systematic theology in Yale University, prefixes to the volume an excellent general introduction, and to each epistle an introduction more special; while an appendix contains a good, but very brief, bibliography. The body of the text is reproduced without much alteration from Dr. Stevens's *The Epistles of Paul in Modern English*, 1898.

We have explained in a previous issue (pp. 162, 163, *supra*) the plan of the volumes of *Letters and Papers relating to the First Dutch War*,

1652-54, which Dr. Samuel Rawson Gardiner is editing for the Navy Records Society. The second volume (London, the Society, pp. xvi, 388) follows the same plan, with similar completeness in the presentation of English and Dutch documents, derived from much the same sources as before. Two episodes divide the volume between them. The first half is occupied with the movements of Ayscue and Ruyter in the Channel in July and August, 1652, and with the fight of August $\frac{1}{2}$ between the Ile de Batz and Plymouth. Many excellent documents are given, yet the tactics of the battle perforce remain obscure. The second portion (Part VI. of the whole work) is devoted to the movements of Blake and De With in the North Sea in September and October, with the battle of the Kentish Knock, September 28 (October 8). In this latter division the most interesting documents are the journal of De With himself, Ruyter's log, and letters of General Blake and Vice-Admiral Penn. A very early use of the word "cartridge" (in Dutch, in one of De With's letters of October) is noted on p. 330. The volume contains a detailed map of the mouths of the Scheldt.

The Navy Records Society has inaugurated a new work, of great interest and value, though of course so technical in its bearings as to be caviare to the general, by issuing Vol. I. of *Logs of the Great Sea Fights, 1794-1805*, edited by Rear-Admiral T. Sturges Jackson, R.N. (London, the Society, pp. xvi, 345). The present volume covers Lord Howe's actions of May 28, May 29 and June 1, 1794, and the battles of St. Vincent and Camperdown. The plan is, to present the text of the log of each vessel engaged, for the day or days concerned, together with the signal logs of the flag-ships. The collection is surprisingly complete. In nearly all cases where the log of a particular vessel is missing, or was left imperfect by reason of the master's being killed in action, Rear-Admiral Jackson has been able to find some substitute, either a detailed journal kept by some officer or a long letter which an officer wrote immediately after the fight. Thus, in the case of the *Queen*, whose master was killed in the action of May 28, the editor substitutes a careful private journal kept on board that ship by Lieutenant S. J. Ballard, accompanied with nine excellent diagrams by that officer, which give much help in understanding the truly "elegant solutions" which Lord Howe gave to his problems of May 28 and 29, as well as the fight of the Glorious First. The legends upon these diagrams, by the way, when combined with the observations of Captain Schomberg of the *Culloden* and some other indications, make it clear that, in the opinion of the officers of the fleet best qualified to judge, Lord Howe made a mistake in calling off the *Thunderer* and the *Culloden* at the end of the fight; they might without serious difficulty have made the victory considerably more complete by securing the remainder of the dismasted French ships. Rear-Admiral Jackson prints the text of Lord Howe's signal-book, from the copy carried by the *Culloden*, with colored plates illustrating a part of them. Howe's cumbrous style, and the fact that the copies carried on board

different ships varied somewhat, help to explain some peculiarities of the actions. In fact there must be few essential details of any of the battles for which this admirably executed volume does not provide adequate and authentic information, unless it be in the case of Camperdown. There, from the nature of the case, Duncan's formation of his line of battle remains obscure. It is difficult to get a precise notion of it, because it was not precise. Moreover, the logs of the masters in the North Sea fleet were not so well kept as those of Howe's and Jervis's. However, comparison of one with another makes the tactics of the fight sufficiently clear. As for St. Vincent, the evidences here furnished leave nothing to be desired; none of the logs are missing, and almost all are clear and instructive. Especial interest of course attaches to the evidence respecting Nelson's action in wearing the *Captain* at the critical moment of the fight. It appears that James's statement, that Nelson did this in obedience to a signal from the flag-ship, rests on the sole authority of the log of the *Prince George*; but there is abundant evidence to show, when due comparison of time-entries is made, that no such signal was made before he wore, and that he acted in "glorious disobedience."

The scope of "The Story of the Nations" series is too well known to require restatement, and to say, therefore, that Professor Pietro Orsi, in his volume on *Modern Italy* (Putnam, pp. xviii, 404) conforms to the plan of being popular but accurate may give most readers a general idea of his book. Professor Orsi does not write for the specialist, but for the intelligent reader—once called "gentle"—to whom he offers a clear narrative of events, with suggestions of the philosophic or political significance of the main current of his story. In range, this book covers a larger period than the other single-volume works in English with which it may be compared; for Professor Orsi starts in 1748 and ends in 1898, whereas Countess Cesaresco's *Liberation of Italy* deals strictly with the *Risorgimento*, 1815-1870, Probyn's earlier book stops at the death of Victor Emanuel in 1878, and W. J. Stillman's unreliable *Union of Italy* runs from 1815 to 1895. Why Professor Orsi chose the middle of the last century as a starting-point, and continued his narrative a generation beyond the redemption of Rome, he does not explain. For symmetry, one must keep within the well-defined limits of the *Risorgimento*; but if symmetry be disregarded, it matters little what bounds one keeps.

And after all, there are many readers who will be glad to get the information contained in the earlier chapters of this book about the benevolent despots of the eighteenth century—a period not easily accessible to the English-reading students. Not less may be said of the closing sketch of contemporary Italy, including brief mention of a host of writers, painters, musicians, and other local celebrities. Professor Orsi has a compliment for each of them, and if it were not evident that he has exchanged criticism for politeness, we might imagine that Italy swarms to-day with scores of geniuses of the highest rank.

In the body of his work, devoted to the *Risorgimento* proper, he car-

ries his desire to be fair to every one so far that at times we wonder whether there were only saints and heroes concerned in the making of modern Italy. Nevertheless, the book may be recommended to persons who wish to break ground in this field and have not access to Countess Cesaresco's much better volume. One merit Professor Orsi has which no foreigner can have—he writes as a native, and accordingly he presents, often unconsciously, the point of view of a large majority of his countrymen. The translation might have been better, and so might the illustrations, which are well chosen but poorly printed.

Bulletin No. 9 of the Bureau of Rolls and Library of the Department of State, dated October, 1897, but just issued, contains, in curious juxtaposition, thirty pages of extremely miscellaneous index to a few of the papers of the Continental Congress and 922 pages constituting Vol. III. of the *Documentary History of the Constitution*. Vol. I., it will be remembered, contained the journal and some other papers of the Federal Convention, together with some preliminary records; Vol. II. consisted in the main of the official records of the ratifications of the Constitution by the states and of the proceedings relative to amendments actually adopted. Vol. III. consists of Madison's record of the debates in the Philadelphia Convention, printed from the original manuscript. An official transcript of this invaluable record, executed with the greatest pains, is, it is needless to say, a great boon to scholars, especially to those who are occupied with minute researches in constitutional history. But the fifth volume of Elliot's *Debates*, though doubtless not so accurate, will still remain more convenient for ordinary uses. It is indexed, and it is of a more manageable size. Moreover, the mode in which erasures and interlineations in the manuscript are presented in the new text makes it very hard reading. That they should have been preserved in Vol. I. was important, often exceedingly so. Their preservation in the present volume is much less important, for most commonly they are not instructive; but probably the editor saw no intermediate course. A note in a previous volume expressed regret that the facilities at the disposal of the Department did not permit the use of erased type. The form which the text takes on in the absence of these may be shown by reproducing the first few lines, the beginning of Madison's introduction to his record:

[“Preface to Debates in the convention of 1787” stricken out]

A [“jour” stricken out] sketch never finished nor applied.

[“added to natural propensity” stricken out] an

As the weakness and wants of man [^] naturally lead to [^] asso-
under

ciation of individuals, [“and” stricken out] a common
have

authority, whereby each may [“be under” stricken out] the
protection of the whole, etc.

It is obvious that while this edition will be the ultimate authority, Elliot or Gilpin will be that ordinarily used.

We make but one criticism, relating to this same preface by Madison. As printed by Elliot, this occupies thirteen pages, V. 109-122. Only the first quarter of it appears here. The editor states, in his introductory note, that, of the two copies of the preface deposited by Mrs. Madison, one was withdrawn sixty years ago by the Library Committee of Congress for official publication. "The remaining copy, preserved with the original manuscript, is given as it appears, and is but a fragment." To leave off the rest (much the most valuable part) merely because it is not now in the Bureau, is, we think, to adhere too rigidly to a rule for which there are, in ordinary cases, excellent reasons.

No. 7 of the *Publications of the American Jewish Historical Society* (pp. vii, 134) is entirely occupied with the record of the trial of a young boy, Gabriel de Granada, in 1642-1645, by the Inquisition in the City of Mexico, on accusation of having been converted to Judaism by his mother and grandmother. It is a document which shows with great completeness the procedure of the Holy Office, and which also develops much human interest of a decidedly moving kind, as we follow the mental effects of imprisonment, terror and unscrupulous cross-examination upon the boy, who finally involves in his confessions most of the members of his family and acquaintance. The text as printed is that of a translation made by Colonel David Fergusson of Seattle, who once possessed the original manuscript, since destroyed by fire. Notes are supplied by Col. Fergusson and by Dr. Cyrus Adler.

No. 8 of the Society's *Publications* is more nearly of their usual type, a composite of various essays. Some are amateurish, some more substantial. Mr. Leon Hühner discusses with much care the career of Asser Levy. Mr. A. M. Dyer returns to the subject of the site of the first synagogue in New York. Rabbi David Philipson's sketch of the Jewish pioneers of the Ohio Valley we have found especially interesting. Rev. W. Willner gives some interesting notes on the Jews of Newport, from the diary of Dr. Ezra Stiles. Under the title "Some Early American Zionist Projects," Mr. Max J. Kohler unites a consideration of some early Jewish projects for settlement in America with that of schemes more properly to be called Zionist. In an appendix he prints a document, which has been commented on before, found among the Egerton manuscripts in the British Museum, and entitled "Privileges Granted to the People of the Hebrew Nation That Are To Goe To The Wilde Cust," *i. e.*, to Guiana. This document, it may be pointed out, bears relations so close that they cannot be accidental to the "Conditions for Colonists, provisionally adopted by the West India Company (Zealand Chamber), October 12, 1656," printed in Dutch and English in the *Report of the Venezuela Boundary Commission*, II. 113-117. The document is an important one. Whether it emanated from the British government for Surinam, or is an English translation of a Dutch decree, is uncertain; we are inclined, with Mr. Kohler, to think it is the latter.

The Past and Present Condition of Public Hygiene and State Medicine in the United States. By Samuel W. Abbott. (Boston, Contributed to the United States Social Economy Exhibit by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 1900, pp. 102.) This monograph contains an account of the action of the federal and of the state governments respecting the matter of public hygiene. The subject is touched upon from numerous standpoints. Climate, burials, sewerage, quarantine, food inspection and inquest systems are some of the topics under which it is considered. The sketch of the development of the state boards of health has historical as well as economic interest. The first of these established in the United States was that of Louisiana, in 1855. A National Board of Health was not constituted until after the cholera and yellow fever epidemics of 1872 and 1873, and 1878. The establishment of quarantine regulations is also taken up historically. The first instance on record of the enforcement of marine quarantine in this country seems to be that of the ship *Dorothy*, at Philadelphia, from England, in 1728. The book contains numerous maps illustrating comparatively the conditions in respect to these matters, of different parts of the United States. There are also tables of statistics which bear gratifying witness to the progress made in the matter of public sanitation in recent years.

Nancy Hanks; The Story of Abraham Lincoln's Mother. By Caroline Hanks Hitchcock. (New York, Doubleday and McClure Co., pp. xxii, 105.) This little volume is the forerunner, the author announces, of a larger one, the genealogy of the Hanks family in America. Its interest and value consist in its presentation, for the first time, of documentary evidence as to the parentage of the mother of Lincoln. The idea that she was illegitimate has been very generally entertained, and while no one has had anything definite to say to the contrary, Herndon has plumply and expressly asserted it in his *Life of Lincoln*, and Mr. Morse, in his work in the "American Statesmen" series, has accepted Herndon's statement (which the latter professed to have derived from Mr. Lincoln himself) as conclusive, and has repeated it concisely and emphatically.

The fact is, as Mrs. Hitchcock's researches most gratifyingly show, the story of Nancy Hank's illegitimacy is altogether a calumny. There is no truth in it whatever. She was the daughter—not of "Lucy Hanks," as several of Lincoln's biographies say—but of Nancy or Nanny, Shipley, the wife of Joseph Hanks, being the youngest of their eight children. Her father died when she was nine years old, and her mother not long after, and she was therefore taken to be "brought up" by her aunt, Lucy (Shipley) Berry, her mother's sister, the wife of Richard Berry. It will be recalled by those who have observed the bond given by Thomas Lincoln, before his marriage to Nancy Hanks, that his surety on the bond was Richard Berry.

Mrs. Hitchcock's "find" is the will of Joseph Hanks, of Nelson County, Kentucky. It is dated January 9, 1793, and was probated May

14 of that year. It names his five sons, Thomas, Joshua, William, Charles, and Joseph, and his three daughters, Elizabeth, Polly, and *Nancy*. All these people are distinctly identified, and there is not any doubt that this Nancy Hanks is the one who married Thomas Lincoln. She and he, it may be remarked, were first cousins, their mothers being sisters; he the son of Abraham Lincoln and Mary Shipley, and she the daughter of Joseph Hanks and Nancy Shipley. Joseph Hanks, the younger, fifth of the sons mentioned in the will, was the carpenter at Elizabethtown, with whom Thomas Lincoln learned his trade.

Mrs. Hitchcock prints the will in full, of course, and she also gives it in photographic facsimile. The evidence of the legitimate parentage of Nancy Hanks is certainly as perfect as could be desired. She gives also a line of descent for Joseph Hanks from an immigrant ancestor, Benjamin Hanks, who is said to have come from England, probably from Malmesbury, in Wilts, about 1699, to Massachusetts, and to have settled in Pembroke, in Plymouth County. As to this ancestral line more definite evidence is desirable, and perhaps Mrs. Hitchcock will supply this in her larger volume. She gives no record evidence which can be regarded as satisfactory between the birth-date of William Hanks, son of Benjamin, Massachusetts, 1704, and the will-date already mentioned, Kentucky, 1793. It has been a supposition that the Hanks family of Kentucky were derived from a Hank or Hanke family of southeastern Pennsylvania, and Nicolay and Hay, in their *Life of Lincoln*, and other biographers as well, have recognized or distinctly accepted this theory. It is rendered plausible by a number of facts which do not need recapitulation here, and can hardly be regarded as disposed of adversely, as yet. The Lincolns of Pennsylvania had a neighborhood connection with the Hankes of that state, it is certain, and some of the latter went, as John Lincoln, grandfather of Thomas Lincoln, did, to the Shenandoah Valley country in Virginia, whence they may have gone, as John Lincoln's son Abraham did, into Kentucky.

The evidence presented in the will of Joseph Hanks, and in the explanatory and corroborative family data published by Mrs. Hitchcock, will compel a revision of most of the biographies of President Lincoln, and this ought to be made at once. To continue to print the calumny on his mother would be unpardonable.

HOWARD M. JENKINS.

The Puritan as a Colonist and Reformer, by Ezra Hoyt Byington. (Boston, Little, Brown and Co., 1899, pp. xxvi, 375.) The author is his own authority that the book is required to complement his previous volume on *The Puritan in England and New England*. Here, he states his views thus: "It is true, the Puritans were not in all respects consistent with their own principles. They were not as tolerant as they should have been. Yet they were the leaders, in the seventeenth century, in securing freedom for the people, in the Church and in the State. We owe much of the progressive spirit of our time to their foresight, and to their

strenuous endeavors" (p. viii). If this be an intelligible view of that strenuous purpose called Puritan in religion and that resolute endurance both named and misnamed Puritanism in politics, there must be intelligences to which it commends itself.

The well-known story of the Pilgrims at Plymouth and of the Puritans at the Bay is told in a graphic manner. The distinction between the Pilgrims as Independents and Separatists and the Puritans as conserving constructors is recognized, though it is not clearly stated. The claim that the "Greater New England stretches from ocean to ocean" (p. 200) is neither historic nor logical. Such exaggerations rather reflect upon the work actually accomplished by New England, which has been very great. There is a good account of John Eliot and his devoted work among the Indians. The decline of the religious life of New England in the later seventeenth and early eighteenth century is well treated, and it affords a proper background for the great personality of Jonathan Edwards. The concluding chapter on Shakespeare should have no place in the volume, and its merits or demerits need not be considered.

Though he is a Calvinist, Byington is not as strict a Puritan as Palfrey. The Puritan of the middle nineteenth century loved the faults of his ancestors as well as their strength and virtue. In this book opposing views are treated with the greatest courtesy ; and in expression, it is charming. It appears in the solid form characteristic of the old publishers, so well known, and with the tasteful execution of their modern and vigorous representatives.

WILLIAM B. WEEDEN.

The recent volumes of the *New Hampshire State Papers* have been devoted to town charters and allied documents. Grants from the provincial authority of New Hampshire came first ; lately those from the Masonian Proprietors to whom Robert Tufton Mason sold his rights in 1746. Vol. XXVIII. (pp. 532) completes the material presented in Vol. XXVII. by covering the Masonian towns from N. to W. The editor in a brief introduction supplies the necessary information as to the association of proprietors, while, in case of each town, notes are prefixed to the documents, sufficient to exhibit its constitutional history in outline or to point to other sources of information. There are many maps and plans. Most of the material for this volume and its predecessor is derived from the great mass of Masonian papers which came to the state on the death of Robert Cutts Peirce of Portsmouth in 1891. The same is true of Vol. XXIX. (pp. xv, 678), though apparently no effort has been spared to give this volume completeness by additions from other sources in this country and England. The papers relating specifically to individual Masonian towns having been printed in Vols. XXVII. and XXVIII., the last volume has been devoted to an ample and thoroughly prepared collection of documents illustrating the whole *general* history of the Masonian grant and the Masonian proprietors. Part I., beginning with the charter to the Council for New England, presents the documen-

tary evidences for the origin of the Masonian claim, the long history of its prosecution in provincial and English courts, its descent, its status and character as a factor in the history of politics and business in New Hampshire, and its relation to other titles. Part II. gives at length the records of the meetings of the Masonian proprietors, kept by their clerk from 1746 to 1807, with a final record made in 1846. Carefully sought out and arranged and elaborately indexed, the materials contained in the volume form a most valuable addition to the printed sources of New Hampshire history.

The first volume of the *Publications of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts* appeared in 1896, and was noticed in this REVIEW, II. 374. The second volume, then announced as intended to contain the commissions and instructions of the royal governors of the province, has been delayed by various causes, among them the desire of Mr. A. C. Goodell, its editor, to add the commissions of vice-admiral issued to the several royal governors of New England. Meanwhile Vol. III. (pp. xxiv, 577) has lately appeared. It contains the "transactions" from January, 1895, to April, 1897. The book is a very handsome one, prepared with great care, and containing several excellent engravings. The index, composed with extraordinary elaboration, fills no fewer than eighty-five pages; a fourth of the remainder is occupied with the commemoration of deceased members.

New England history has been so much studied that it has in our day attained a height of special scholarship and of minuteness in antiquarian research almost comparable to that expended on the medieval history of Germany. Yet the members of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts have found several important new subjects to treat, or subjects susceptible of a fresh mode of treatment. A specimen of the former sort is presented in Mr. Andrew McFarland Davis's paper on the case of Frost *vs.* Leighton, of the latter in his instructive paper on Provincial Banks, Land and Silver. Attention should also be called to Mr. John Noble's notes on the Trial and Punishment of Crime in the Court of Assistants, his account of the libel case of Admiral Knowles against the historian Douglass, growing out of the naval impressment by Knowles's fleet at Boston in 1747, and his description of the Early Court Files of Suffolk County. Mr. A. P. C. Griffin's bibliography of the historical publications of the New England states is of permanent utility. Mr. Robert N. Toppan has a brief but interesting paper on the Failure to Establish an Hereditary Aristocracy in the Colonies. He is, we think, in error in saying, p. 413 *note*, that the Maryland manors appear to have been tracts of land so designated without possessing any special privileges. Some of them certainly had their own courts baron and courts leet. Of the original documents printed in the volume by far the most interesting is a letter of Henry Dunster, first president of Harvard College, which by a marvellous chance has escaped till now the notice of historians of the institution, and which, being Dunster's reply to ques-

tions as to his administration, raised by the General Court, is of much value.

Mr. E. O. Randall's *History of the Zoar Society* (Columbus, Ohio, pp. 105) is marked as the second edition, the first presumably having been that which appeared in the quarterly publication of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, of which Mr. Randall is secretary. Though lacking in orderliness of arrangement and in finish of style, Mr. Randall's monograph presents a decidedly interesting and instructive study of this communistic experiment, from its inception to its conclusion. Zora is a village in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in which a body of Separatist exiles from Württemberg, led by one Joseph M. Bäumler (anglicized into Bimeler), settled in 1818. In 1819 they established community of goods, and they prospered as long as Bimeler lived. He died in 1853. Since then these blameless but unprogressive people have found difficulty in maintaining their experiment in the face of increasing competition and contact with the world's people, and in 1898 the communal property was distributed. Mr. Randall supplements his book with legal documents and pleasing pictures.

The latest publication of the Filson Club, No. 15, is a monograph on *The Battle of Tippecanoe* (pp. xix, 158), by Captain Alfred Pirtle, printed in the club's usual sumptuous style. The president of the club, Colonel Reuben T. Durrett, contributes a lucid introduction, in which he sets in a clear light the general relations of the conflict to the history of the West. Captain Pirtle's narrative makes no pretensions to novel researches. It is based on the materials discovered or used by his predecessors; but he gives, in simple style and with great fairness and good sense, an adequate account of the campaign and of the battle. Part II. contains specimen narratives and letters reprinted from the contemporary issues of the *Kentucky Gazette*, *Frankfort Argus* and *Lexington Reporter*. Part III. contains a roll of Harrison's army, copied from Beard's *The Battle of Tippecanoe*. The volume is illustrated with plans, with portraits, and with excellent photographs of the site of the battle, executed by the author.

Builders of Nova Scotia. By Sir John G. Bourinot, K. C. M. G. (Toronto, The Copp-Clark Co., 1900, pp. x, 197, vi.) We welcome this new volume by so competent a scholar on so important a phase of Canadian history. It is an enlargement of an earlier paper read, at different times, before the Nova Scotia Historical Society and Acadia College; as well as before leading citizens of Sydney, C. B., the author's native town. The separate edition before us is an advance publication from the forthcoming volume of *Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada* for 1899. It is the result of years of study and investigation by one of Canada's best living historians, whose chief aim has been "to recall the names and services of men who did good work for their country,

in the most critical periods of its history." He has divided his work into three parts, and has supplemented his own text by adding eleven appendices which take up half of the volume. This documentary portion comprises extracts from publications by Lescarbot, the Bannatyne Club, Akins, Haliburton, etc., and, of course, any errors which they contain, particularly Akins and Haliburton, are reprinted.

Bourinot's text deals with the "Origin of the People of Nova Scotia"; the "Establishment of the Great Churches"; and "Reminiscences of Eminent Nova Scotians for over Forty Years." He sketches briefly the early settlers of the French period, and the coming of the Germans, New Englanders, Irish and Scotch, prior to the advent of the United Empire Loyalists. With the latter he deals at greater length, and it may not be amiss to point out here that too great dependence should not be placed on Sabine's work—now out of date. A new treatise on the American loyalists is a desideratum. The original papers in England relating to their claims for reimbursement of losses are in course of transcription for the New York Public Library, and thirty-two folio volumes have thus far crossed the Atlantic. They go far toward unravelling the mysteries surrounding the personal history and migration of these sturdy sons of the British crown.

The author's sharp but just criticism (p. 24) of Richard's *Acadia* is well taken, and his own deductions about the expulsion of the Acadians are particularly lucid and impartial. On p. 63, speaking of Judge Haliburton's *History of Nova Scotia*, he says: "the first volume is open to the charge of plagiarism." But we are able to add that this charge may well extend to the second volume also. The short histories of townships which Haliburton prints in the latter volume, are taken almost literally from the third Charles Morris's *General Information Book*. We have a manuscript which Morris prepared for Sir George Prevost about 1808 or 1809, which first led us to investigate this matter. The same information, virtually, was printed in an *Appendix to Report of Lieut.-Col. Cockburn, on the Subject of Emigration*, 1827, and in this shape can be investigated by anyone.

There are about fifty illustrations in Bourinot's volume, more than half being portraits. Those in half-tone are generally good, while the portraits in the text are usually poor. His index (5½ pp.) is not exhaustive; but that charge, unfortunately, can be brought against most books. Misprints are rare. The author is to be commended both for his material and for his method.

VICTOR H. PALTSITS.

A Hand-Book of Practical Suggestions for the use of Students in Genealogy. By Henry R. Stiles, A.M., M.D. (Albany, Joel Munsell's Sons, pp. 55.) Dr. Stiles showed many years ago that he knew how to write a genealogy, but this volume does not give any very clear reason for its existence. Undoubtedly the author's remarks are just, but they open up no royal road to a beginner, and in fact they hardly rise above the level

of gossip. The advice given is only such as a schoolmaster might give orally to his class, impressing upon them the necessity of care and attention to details, but we fail to find any information as to sources of information not generally known.

It seems superfluous to tell any student that he must go to original authorities, that he must consult town and county records and family Bibles, that he must be patiently inquisitive, but judiciously sceptical, and that above all he must be methodical and careful. The bulk of Dr. Stiles's book might pass muster as a lecture or "smoke-talk," but it hardly seems to be worth putting into book-form.

In fact there is nothing simpler to write than a genealogy, if the writer adopts the standard form of arrangement; but its interest will depend entirely upon the material collected. Therein the author is helpless; if his subjects have led uneventful lives, he cannot supply the interest, and he can only hope to make his record indispensable to the immediate family.

Dr. Stiles very properly refers to some of the current fables of genealogy, the three brothers, the great English fortunes, and the noble ancestry of our first settlers, but these have certainly been falling into disrepute of late years. With the great increase in the number of genealogies now printed yearly, there seems to be no need of a manual on the subject of preparing such books; the intending author had better visit the nearest library, and after examination of the volumes and with the advice of the librarian decide upon some good example as his guide.